



MONDAY,  
December 4, 1950

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**Column One**  
by  
**David Courtney**

## U.N. Forces Retreat Toward 38th Parallel

TOKYO. Sunday (Reuters). — Explosions rocked doomed Pyongyang all day today as retreating U.N. forces blew up key installations preparatory to a general evacuation.

Mr. Attlee will be in Washington today. His discussions with President Truman may be decisive. It is generally believed that the British Government has given assurances of loyalty to the decisions and actions taken so far in Korea, in return for an American undertaking to seek a peaceful issue to the dispute with China. That would explain Mr. Bevin's emphasis on Anglo-American unity, and his statement that the Government supported General MacArthur's conduct of the Korean war up to this stage. Within the Government there has been, in fact, serious criticism of General MacArthur's performance and a great deal of anxiety about American policy. The considerable body of Labour members who recently tabled two motions in the House of Commons, one requesting talks with the Chinese, for the purpose of negotiating a free zone south of the Yalu river, and the other urging general discussions with the Soviet, would appear to have been mollified. It seems likely that they have been told of the purpose of Mr. Attlee's visit to Washington and of the Prime Minister's intention to make it perfectly clear to the President that Britain is unwilling to participate in a China war and so is France.

Mr. Attlee will have little contact with the Communists on the front and flank, but the almost "invisible" pressure of mass forces of Chinese drove them back. Pyongyang, held by the U.N. for six weeks, will be the first major prize of the Chinese. Oliver Franks and other British officials.

American sources said yesterday that such installations as power stations and waterworks would be left in the same condition as the Allies found them, but nothing would remain of military value. The army had arranged to blow up bridges and move ammunition dumps.

Tonight, a thousand Korean civilians moved hospital patients south across the Taedong River and town authorities planned to evacuate about 1,500 more civilians whom they feared the Communists might execute if they were left in the city.

One column of the big Chinese force is marching northwest toward the Sea of Japan, well below the line of North Korean guerrillas operating against U.N. troops around Wonsan on the east coast.

A link-up here would cut off the considerable, scattered forces of the 19th Corps banting at the northern end of the Korean peninsula.

These include the large force of British commandos and American marines and infantry who have been fighting for five days to extricate themselves from the interrupted supply line would determine the task of a determined garrison much easier.

Even if it was decided to hold out, it would be considerably at Pusan — it would be easier to defend defenders round by sea from the north of the 38th Parallel, than march them through the frozen hills along roads leading to the southern tip of the frozen reservoir.

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## Lie Holds 'Peace Talks' With Chinese, Indian Delegates

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuters). — U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie conferred yesterday with Chiang Chen, 2nd senior member of the Peking government delegation.

Earlier, the Secretary General had talks with the Chief Indian delegate Sir Benegal Rau, and Chinese Leader Wu Hsia Chuan, together with Mr. Wu alone later. It was believed here that Mr. Lie was searching hard for a formula to solve the Far East crisis.

A resolution calling on the Chinese People's Republic to withdraw its troops from Korea and assuring them that they have nothing to fear from the U.N. forces is expected to be brought to the General Assembly about next Wednesday.

American and British spokesmen here today did not think any decisive action would be taken in the Assembly before the first meeting between President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee next Tuesday.

## Grotewohl Moves For German Unity

PARIS, Sunday (Reuters). — France is in agreement with Britain in counselling "keep calm" to the United States, according to the terms of a speech by the Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, today after his return with Premier René Pleven from seeing Mr. Attlee in London.

From London I have brought back the certainty that we are not alone in defending peace," said Mr. Schuman at a ceremony at Ablon, near Paris, "and the certainty that nothing must be done that could compromise peace."

On his arrival in Paris today, M. Pleven said, "We came to an identity of views with the British."

## Turks Beat Israel At Soccer 3 : 2

ISTANBUL, Sunday (AP). — Turkey's National Soccer team won 3-2 against Israel here today. The half-time score was 2-1 in Israel's favour, but the Turks scored their winning goal in the 41st minute of the second half of the game.

Centreforward Joshua Glaser scored the two goals for Israel within two minutes in the first part of the game.

Tel Aviv, December 4.

## DUNKIRK OR TOBRUK

TOKYO. Sunday (Reuters). — U.N. forces in Korea, retreating under the overwhelming weight of Chinese Communist armies, face the choice of a "Dunkirk" or a "Tobruk," independent military observers said here tonight.

It was clear from front-line reports that General MacArthur's retreat to the northwest would carry the Allied forces far south of the former Northern capital of Pyongyang, possibly to some defence line around a good port.

Here a closely knit perimeter could hold off far superior forces with the help of air and naval supply lines.

Some officers cautiously mentioned the possibility of a full-scale withdrawal of American forces from the peninsula.

They reasoned that a last ditch stand somewhere in frozen Korea would be useless, because, however quickly U.N. reinforcements came in later, the Chinese could match them manfully.

It is clear here that the wisest course would be the evacuation of the whole army — a considerable portion of America's world-wide armed strength — which would then live to fight another day.

The possibility of a "Tobruk" defence appealed to many observers. If they cover even an interrupted supply line would determine the task of a determined garrison much easier.

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**Social & Personal**

President and Mrs. Weizmann entertained to lunch over the weekend Mr. Ralph Friedmann, president of the Industrial Institute for Israel in New York.

The Czechoslovak Minister to Israel, Mr. A. Goldstuecker, arrived in the s.s. Kedem yesterday. He spent two and a half months at Lake Success as a member of the Czechoslovak delegation to the U.N.

Mr. John Wright, First Secretary (Commercial) at the British Legation, and Dr. G. Mervin, Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry, were the guests of honour at a meeting of the Trade and Commerce Club in Tel Aviv on Friday.

Conductor Leonard Bernstein arrived in Israel yesterday morning, accompanied by his sister. Mr. Bernstein is to conduct the I.P.O. in its fourth subscription concert this season, which opens in Tel Aviv on December 6 at the Ohel-Shem Hall at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Zvi Infeld, Secretary-General of the South African Zionist Federation, has arrived for a visit.

Mr. David Melamed, chairman of the Israel Tourist and Travel Association, has returned from a trip to the U.S. and Europe.

The Seventh Archaeological Conference of the Israeli Exploration Society will be opened tonight in Tel Aviv. Mr. D. Reines, Minister of Education and Culture, and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Alof Yigael Yadin, are scheduled to attend.

A farewell tea party for Mr. L. Katz, newly-appointed Commercial Attaché to the Israel Legations in France and the Benelux countries, will be given this afternoon by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. Kolb will address the Club for Progressive Culture at 8 o'clock this evening on "Impressionism in Art."

**BIRTHS**  
HERMANN—To Selma (nee Halevy), wife of Mr. Josef Hermann, on Sunday, December 3, 1950, at the Aszurah Hospital, Tel Aviv—a daughter.

**FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE**  
ISHAI—BERGHEIM  
The wedding will take place on Thursday, December 7, 1950 between Amos Ishai and Yael Bergheim, at the home of the bride's parents, Rehov Ya'arot, Dovne Hill, Abuza, Haifa. Reception from 4 to 7 p.m. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

**Centre Approves 265 Industrial Projects**

A total of 265 undertakings were approved by the Investment Centre of the Ministry of Trade and Industry since its inception last April.

The Centre recommended the approval of 71 more proposed undertakings.

The total capital invested in these projects amounts to IL 36m., of which over half of this sum, IL 18.5m., is foreign capital.

The largest number of enterprises approved were in the metal industry, followed by textiles and chemicals.

The majority of the new plants are being erected in the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas. New industrial plants, however, are also being erected in Jerusalem, Nazareth and Tiberias, the northern cities.

Fifty-eight of the new plants have already begun operations and many others will do so shortly.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**

JERUSALEM: Givat, Rehov Keren Kayemet, Rehavia, 2300.

TEL AVIV: "Tobacco" Ctr., 2333.

Magen David, 35 Allenby.

6643, Zwicker, 27 Shikman, 3665.

Eliezer, 25 Florentine, 5407, Gilad,

2529, 25 Hillel, 26 Hillel, Shechunot, Haifa.

JAFFA: Trofa, 10021.

27 Azurim, Ramat Gan, 31 Hyekya,

HAIFA: Harfa, 61 Heslutz,

2777, Anglo-American, 35 Kings-

way, 3500, Balkil, Kirya, Balkil,

2721.

**The Hebrew National**  
**OPERA**  
TEL AVIV: MARIMAH  
Tomorrow, at 8.30 p.m.  
HAIFA: ARMON  
Thursday, Dec. 7, 8 p.m.

**Carmen**

with Edie de Philippe  
Conductor: G. Shaver  
Tickets: Hallin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, and K. Ginsburg, 26 David St., Haifa.

**AT THE CINEMA**

**Snow White Again**

RADVANY'S "Somewhere in Europe" (Edison, Jerusalem), a Hungarian film of epic proportions, is the de profundis of the outcast child. The film tells the realistic saga of a gang of orphans of both sexes and various ages who cast about the Hungarian countryside until they are taken in by an old musician and moulded into a healthy working community. The children, who have broken out of their orphanage during a bombing, hope to find the road to life. But in a world of strife and evil there can be no shelter in peace even for the innocent.

One girl, whose entire family has been exterminated by the Nazis, is raped by an S.S. trooper. Later, as shown in a flashback, she shoots him. Another child escapes the crematorium by jumping out of a moving train. All through the children have to rob and murder in order to stay alive. At last, pursued by the police, they reach the ruined retreat of the famous ex-conductor, who has been exiled for the supreme sin of possessing an independent and daring mind in the underworld of Fascism.

There their rehabilitation begins against the active opposition of the powers that rule. In the end, the legal battle for their freedom and the greater struggle for their souls having been fought by their benefactor, the children begin to find their road to life.

The leitmotif of the deeply moving film is La Marseillaise. The film has a message of freedom. Seventeen year old Andrea Roemer, the young movie villain, has recently arrived in Israel. "Egg of a Cuckoo," a Russian cartoon feature, is shown as an additional attraction.

**JERUSALEM CINEMAS**

At 2.30 & 4.30 p.m.

**EDEN:** A Tale of Two Cities

**EDISON:** Somewhere in Europe

**ORION:** Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

**SEADAKE:** San Antonio (6.30 & 8.30 p.m.)

**STUDIO:** Le Diabol au Corps

ZION: The General Died at Dawn

**SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY**

Before Justices Dunkelman, Olshan and Cheshin: (HC.146-50) M. Benyamin (rep. by Zukerman)

Before Justice Olshan: Cheshin and Baker: (CA.102-49) A. Waldman (rep. by Buxbaum) v. N. Y. T. (A.C.A. 49-2) D. Alter (rep. by Goralski) v. R. (Rehovot) H.C.84-50) R. Levy (rep. by Helki) v. Y. Rokach and Others.

**IL. Drops Slightly**

While the Israeli pound last week remained steady on the New York market at \$1.17 it dropped slightly in Geneva to \$1.25 fr. to \$1.15 fr.

Exchange rates on November 28. (Geneva rates in Swiss fr., first, and N.Y. prices in dollars, in second column) were:

United States (dollar)... 85.00

U.S. Bank (London) 11.10 2.57

France (100 Fr.) 1.12 2.62

W. Germany (100 mark) 82 18.80

Belgium (100 francs) 8.58 1.16

Holland (100 guilder) 72.50 14.80

Denmark (100 kr.) 44.00 10.35

Norway (100 kr.) 43.50 10.25

Egypt (100 pounds) 10.65 2.45

Iraq (100 dinar) 1.50 1.17

Palestine (100 pounds) 8.00

Turkey (Turk. pound) 1.17 1.17

Geneva (100 fr.) 22.50

Italy (100 lire) 8.62

Argentina (100 pesos) 22

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**EBAN ANSWERS ARABS**

Extracts from Mr. A. Eban's

"Snow White Again"

WALT Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (Orion) is back again, a welcome revival for the young in heart. Back again are the little princess, the bluebird, and all the charming creatures from Grimm's Fairy Tales. Like a shower of toys.

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Tel Aviv: Bureau: 52 Nahal Benyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv (4 lines).

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Monday, December 4, 1950  
Kislev 25, 5711. Nedar 24, 1979

ON November 17 the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution calling upon the Arab States and Israel to "remove the handling of complaints according to the procedure established in the Armistice Agreements." The same resolution recalled that the "armistice agreements include firm pledges against any further act of hostility... and... relied upon the parties to ensure the continued application and observance of these agreements." The procedure referred to in the resolution was that of the Mixed Armistice Commission which is to be convened today to hear the charges and counter-charges in connection with what has transpired at Kilometre 78 on the Elath road. One is left with the impression that the affair might not have gathered momentum of indignation and cross-purposes to provoke an exchange of shots if this meeting of the M.A.C. had not been delayed for four days. The complaint was lodged after midnight on the night of November 29; the session is to take place today, and meanwhile, whatever else may have transpired, the Jordan protest against Israel's alleged transit of Hashemite territory has been enigmatically withdrawn. Whether that means that the Jordan Government no longer claims jurisdiction over the disputed section is now of secondary interest. What counts is the action taken by the Israeli authorities to uphold the Armistice Agreements and at the same time to clear the way to Elath.

Bordering Arab States should mark well the persuasive conjunction of diplomatic forms, fair warning and military strength with which a status quo unilaterally altered by the Jordan Government's illegal show of force was re-established by the Government of Israel. It may yet serve as an object-lesson to stubborn neighbours. It is not just the removal of a road block on a legitimate supply route. As an effective display of preparedness and resolution, it may remove other, less visible stumbling blocks in the path of serious treaty talks. The Jordan Government can still clamber out of this pit of its own digging with no great loss of face, and if it clings to the idea that Israel will play "Box and Cox" complacently at Gharamandal under the Legion's guns, the rejoinder of an Israel patrol to unprovoked fire should bring disillusion. The lesson of Kilometre 78 must be read in the context of Mount Scopus as well.

It is not vainglorious to regard Israel's showing as added proof of a sovereignty determined and able to maintain national security and safeguard international agreements; and we may hope, too, that the Western Powers will construe it as a pointer to Israel's title to a position of trust and leadership in the Middle East.

It would be surprising, moreover, if the great majority of the United Nations did not perceive a reprehensible connection between Jordan's sudden defiance of U.N. both at Gharamandal and at Scopus and the abusive contempt for historical truth and decency revealed by Arab speakers at Lake Success when they sought to impose upon Israel the liability for the Arab victims of their own bankrupt aggression. If Mr. Eban's scorching indictment of their hypocrisy does not sear their consciences into recantation, at least it will not fail to kindle in more illustrious listeners a decisive respect for Israel's devoted loyalty to its international obligations and first and foremost to the United Nations Charter.

## MIXED PROVINCES LACK POLITICAL COHESION Libya Unready for Independence

By Richard Mowrer

LIBYA's coastal provinces,

Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, have been under British rule since 1943 when the Eighth Army advanced to Tunisia. The Fezzan, Libya's third province in the desert south-west, has been under French military administration since 1943 when General Leclerc's Free French in Equatorial Africa jabbed northward to join the Eighth Army on the Mediterranean coast.

The British have at least one important air base in Cyrenaica, at el Adem, and Tobruk and Benghazi serve as naval bases. They have air installations of lesser importance in Tripolitania. At Melilla, a few miles east of Tripoli, the Americans have an important air base. This base (Wheelus Field) is a vital link between the American naval installation at Port Lyautay, French Morocco, and the American field at Dharhan on the Persian Gulf. It also serves as a convenient relay point to the United States Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean.

What will happen to these bases when Libya becomes independent next year is uncertain. Will the Western powers have to pack up and go, or will they manage to reach some agreement with the government of Libya which will let them stay on? Much will depend on the kind of Libyan government the British and Americans will have to deal with.

**Cyrenaica's Chances**

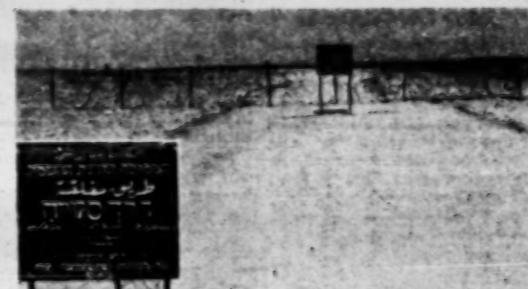
Cyrenaica, the north-eastern corner of Libya, is near self-government than any other part of the country. It is inhabited by 250,000 Senussi Arabs subjects of the Emir Sayed Shih Mohammed Idris el Senussi, K.B.E. The Emir has been a protege of the British since Italy entered the War in 1940. At that time he was neither Emir nor Knight of the British Empire; he was a displaced ruler of the Senussi, a fugitive from the Italians who had found asylum in Egypt. The British helped him build up a Senussi desert force to fight the Italians, much as they had done 25 years before when they helped Abdullah and his brothers organize an Arab army to fight the Turks.

The parallel is noteworthy. Abdullah was set up as Emir of Trans-Jordan, then a British mandate, as a recompence for his collaboration with Great Britain in the First World War. In exchange for an alliance with Britain giving them bases in Jordan, Abdullah got independence and a crown. Idris el Senussi is

a Hydrological Service research team last Wednesday. The sign in Arabic and Hebrew, enlarged at left, reads: "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. ROAD CLOSED. This road is Jordan's. Any vehicle using it, will be fired on."

Photo by Hydrological Service

## THE KILOMETRE 78 ROAD BLOCK



The road block across the Elath road as it was first discovered by a Hydrological Service research team last Wednesday. The sign in Arabic and Hebrew, enlarged at left, reads: "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. ROAD CLOSED. This road is Jordan's. Any vehicle using it, will be fired on."

## Readers' Letters

### FOREIGN CURRENCY

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir,—I have received a letter from the Jerusalem office of the Controller of Foreign Currency ordering me

in an uncertain language to transfer my bank account to Israel immediately and to submit proof of such trans-

fers in the shortest possible

time. As an American student studying in Israel who has spent so far several thousand dollars in Israel, I cannot refrain from expressing my resentment at this last-ditch effort to milk in advance the few remaining dol-

lars I have left to my name.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG  
Jerusalem, November 18.

Although hundreds of American students are most happy to enjoy the privilege of continuing their studies in Israel, and although thousands more would like to come, it is a short-sighted foreign currency control policy like the above which discourages many an American from coming here for a longer or shorter stay.

Moreover, it loses much good will for Israel, which eventually reflects itself in smaller and smaller contributions to the United Jewish Appeal.

Yours etc.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG  
Jerusalem, November 18.

### Controller's Reply

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir,—Under our foreign currency law a resident is obliged to offer for sale to the Treasury the foreign currency standing to his credit. In the absence of information regarding his occupation, the American student who has addressed you above was held to be a resident and was asked to transfer his foreign currency account.

It is a matter for regret that he did not write or call at this office to state that he was here on a temporary visa for study purposes. If he had afforded me the opportunity, he would have been told that as a temporary visitor he was exempt under the law and need not transfer his account.

Such an explanation has been given to quite a number of his fellow-students who preferred to visit this office to seek clarification and who invariably expressed appreciation of the information extended to them.

Yours etc.

I. M. BRIN,  
Deputy Controller of  
Foreign Exchange

Jerusalem, Nov. 28.

During the early hours of Nov. 8 reports had begun to flow into Vichy of the Allied approach. Laval, sleeping at his house hard by, was roused up by the German political representative at Vichy with an offer of German support should the landings develop in force in North Africa. Laval hastened to the centre of government. At 4 a.m. the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pinckney Tuck, arrived at Marshal Pétain's private office with the letter from the President.

Laval took control. He collected his close supporters

## Winston Churchill's War Memoirs The Hinge of Fate (XXVII) French Suffer Tragic Naval Defeat

THE "Western Task Force" reached the Moroccan coast before dawn on Nov. 8. The operations comprised three landings. In the centre the main attack was made at Fedala, close to Casablanca. Flanking attacks took place at Port Lyautey in the north and at Safi in the south. In some places the first troops landed unopposed, but resistance soon stiffened, and for a time there was severe fighting, aircraft after three days of violent combat."

Captain Mercier of the Primauguet

languished for the Allied victory,

but he died on her bridge in

the execution of his orders.

We may all be thankful if our lives have not been rent by such dire problems and

conflicting loyalties.

Giraud Rebuffed

On the morning of Nov. 9 Gen. Giraud and a little later Gen. Clark, acting as Gen. Eisenhower's personal deputy, flew to Algiers to arrange with the French authorities the immediate ending of all hostilities. The reception of Giraud by the leading French commanders was icy. The local Resistance organization, so long fostered by both American and British agents, had already collapsed. The first conference held by Clark that evening between Darian and Giraud produced no agreement. It was said that when Pétain handed the document to the American he gave him a knowing tap on the shoulder. The aged Marshal acted throughout these days like a man in a dream.

But any illusions of Vichy

that a double game could still be played by them between the Allies and the Germans were soon dispelled. Nazi pressure hardened, and at 11:30 a.m. the Vichy Cabinet accepted the German offer of air support from Sicily and Sardinia. This trifling decision enabled the Germans to take the quick, decisive action of occupying airfields in Tunisia, with all its costly consequences upon our campaign.

Later in the day a second

Cabinet meeting accepted a formal rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Pétain Disowns Darlan

The Germans had inter-

cepted Darlan's message to

Vichy, and Laval under their

pressure forced Pétain to

send a message to Algiers

disowning Darlan's actions.

Gen. Clark, when confronted

with Darlan's apparent readi-

ness to withdraw the orders

he had issued, put the Adm-

iral under arrest. The arri-

val of a secret message from

Pétain, however, in a special

naval code and the news of

further German advances into

Unoccupied France restored

both the situation and the

temper of those con-

cerned in Algiers.

On the following day, Nov.

11, it was agreed that Darlan

should send categorical in-

structions to the Toulon fleet

to put to sea, and further

messages were sent to the

French Resident General

in Tunisia, Admiral Esteve,

to join the Allies.

Depressed and wavering,

Esteve clung to a formal al-

legiance to Vichy, while the

Axis forces in Tripolitania were com-

ing from the east, and the Allies

hastened from the west. The

French Gen. Barré finally

moved the bulk of the French

garrison westwards and

placed himself under the

orders of Gen. Giraud. At

Bizerte, however, four des-

trayers and six submarines

surrendered to the Axis.

In Alexandria, where the

French ships and three sub-

marines had been destroyed,

and drafted a negative and

French naval squadron had

been immobilized since 1940,

parties took place without

effect. Admiral Godfrey, its

commander, persisted in his

loyalty to Vichy and refused

to recognize the authority of

Admiral Darian. In his view,

until the Allies had con-

quered Tunisia they could

not claim to have the ability

to liberate France. Thus his

ships continued in idleness

until the fullness of time

we conquered Tunis.

### Dash Operations

As soon as the Algiers landing was well established Gen. Anderson (commanding the First British Army), as previously arranged, took over command from the United States Gen. Ryder. He despatched his 36th Infantry

Brigade by sea to Bougie, which they took unopposed on Nov. 11; one of its battalions reached Djidjelli airfield next day.

Two British parachute com-

panies dropped on Bone on the 12th, and were supported by Commandos from the

sea; others on Souk-el-Arba, airfield on the 18th, whence

they advanced to Beja and farther on met Germans in position.

The 36th Brigade, pressing on rapidly by road, crossed into Tunisia, and at Djebel Abiad on Nov. 17 met German troops. Meanwhile

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